

CONFIDENTIAL

[No. 10 of 1912]

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending the 9th March 1912.

CONTENTS.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Thoughts of a Politician ...	273
A cartoon ...	ib.
A protest meeting of the Persians in Calcutta ...	ib.
Telegram from Bushire ...	ib.
Mr. Keir Hardie's speech on Persian affairs ...	274
Mr. Shuster's speech at Paris ...	ib.
Mr. Shuster's views ...	ib.
Mr. Shuster's speech in London ...	ib.
Italy and the Prophet's Tomb ...	ib.
"Italy's arrogance" ...	ib.
Indians in Transvaal ...	275
The <i>Englishman</i> and the status of Indians in British colonies ...	ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

The Police ...	275
Interpellations on the Criminal Investigation Department ...	276
A case of police oppression in the Punjab ...	277
Match-boxes with the figure of an eight-armed goddess on them ...	ib.
An allegation against a Magistrate ...	ib.
"Heart-rending news" ...	ib.
Dacoities in Eastern Bengal ...	ib.

(b)—Working of the Courts—

A Lahore Magistrates action ...	278
---------------------------------	-----

(c)—Jails—

The question of prison diet in Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	278
---	-----

(d)—Education.

The case of a national school student in Eastern Bengal ...	278
The Mymensingh Town Hall meeting and the Dacca University scheme ...	ib.
The Dacca University ...	ib.
The Dacca University scheme ...	279

(e)—Education—concluded.

The Dacca University ...	279
Indians in the Education Department ...	ib.
Indians and the Indian Education Service ...	ib.
Indians in high (educational) posts ...	280
Government expenditure on education ...	ib.
Educational expenditure ...	ib.
The Durbar grant ...	ib.
The special grant for education and Sanskrit education ...	ib.
Hindus and students' Hostels ...	ib.
The last quinquennial report of education ...	ib.
Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca ...	281

(f)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—

The gains of a Municipal Commissioner in Calcutta ...	281
Candidates made fun of ...	ib.

(g)—Questions affecting the land—

Nil.

(h)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—

Breaches in an embankment of the Ajoy ...	281
East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways ...	282

(i)—General—

An unjust act ...	282
Lord Curzon and the Delhi changes ...	ib.
"Who speaks the truth?" ...	ib.
Lord Curzon and the Delhi changes ...	ib.
The Delhi announcement in the House of Lords ...	ib.
Lord Crewe's and Lord Morley's replies to Lord Curzon's speech on the Delhi announcements ...	283
Lord Curzon's mis-statement ...	ib.
Sir Wedderburn's defence of Lord Morley ...	ib.
Moslems and the Delhi changes ...	ib.
The transfer of the Capital ...	ib.
The Government police ...	ib.
The territorial redistributions ...	ib.
The territorial changes ...	ib.

PAGE.

(A)—General—concluded.

The question of including Manbhum in Bengal	... 283
The question of redistribution of boundaries between Balasore and Midnapore	... 284
Temporary offices at Delhi	... ib.
The Nicholson Committee	... ib.
Railway and Irrigation Expenditure	... ib.
The Bengal Legislative Council	... ib.
The Council Regulations	... ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	... ib.
<i>Ibid</i>	... 285
Police Reform	... ib.
Munsiffs in the Punjab	... ib.
Cow-killing and Government	... ib.
Sir William Duke	... 286
A rumour about Raja K. L. Goswami's resignation	ib.
Raja Kishori Lal Goswami	... ib.
Mr. Sivaswami Iyer's new post	... ib.
The new Advocate-General at Madras	... ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Advisory Councils	... 286
The Marriage Bill	... 287
Mr. B. N. Basu and his Bill	... ib.
Social and religious reform and the Government	... ib.
Dedication of girls	... ib.
The Devadasi system	... ib.
Mr. Dadbhoy's Resolution	... ib.
The debate on the Income-tax	... ib.
Mr. Dadabhoy's Resolution	... 288
The Incheape conference	... ib.

PAGE.

IV—NATIVE STATES.

"The Gaekwar in trouble"	... 288
Mr. Stead on Gaekwar incident in Delhi Durbar	... ib.

V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

NIL

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Responsibilities of Religion and Administration	... 289
An old man's remarks	... ib.
European cruelty	... ib.
Civilians as High Court Judges	... ib.
Berar should be transferred to Bombay	... ib.
Transfer of Karachi to the Punjab	... ib.

URIA PAPERS.

Amalgamation of Ganjam with Orissa	... 289
Suggestions for locating the capital of the new Province	... 290

No.

Name

1	"Bang"
2	"Bang"
3	"Bank"
4	"Baru"
5	"Birb"
6	"Birb"
7	"Burd"
8	"Chab"
9	"Chin"
10	"Dain"
11	"Educ"
12	"Hind"
13	"Hita"
14	"Jaga"
15	"Jasol"
16	"Kaly"
17	"Khu"
18	"Man"
19	"Med"
20	"Muh"
21	"Mur"
22	"Nav"
23	"Ob"
24	"Nay"
25	"Nih"
26	"Pall"
27	"Pra"
28	"Pra"
29	"Prat"
30	"Pur"
31	"Rat"
32	"Sam"
33	"San"
34	"San"
35	"Sri"
36	"Bar"
37	"Bh"

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 24th August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmakar, age 24	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 54; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 43; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 50; Bisvanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brah- man.	453
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 36.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	732
6	"Birbhum Varta"	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	945
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	500 to 1,000
8	"Chabbis Pargana Varta."	Shawanipur ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,300
10	"Dainik Chandrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhatta- charyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	20,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	...	About 200
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500 to 600
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi"	Midnapore ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Muhamamad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	162
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Revd. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 52.	300
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 42 ...	300
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	500
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 40.	650
29	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampore ...	Do.	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	608
30	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia ..	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 35.	600
32	"Samaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mittra, chief contributor.	1,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das	500
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramenanda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
HINDI.					
36	"Bala Bazar Gazette"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Audichya, Brahman, age 30 years.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48.	2,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—continued.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—consolid.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 32 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,350
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Johar, Khettri, age 35 ...	3,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Parandkar, Marhatta, Brahmin, age 29.	3,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 32 ...	200 (This number fluctuates.)
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	R. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha, ...	530
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41 ...	600
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhlal Narain Panday, Brahmin, ...	2,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa; Sew Narain Lall. ...	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangeswar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste.	200
PERSIAN.					
50	"Nasir-i-Muqaddas Habul Math." ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
URDU.					
51	"Al Funch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	600
52	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37.	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60.	657
URIA.					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 42
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh (Bamara) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Ohara, age 36.	...
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	336
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	480
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy ...	908
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar, age 47.	600

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 31st August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
	"Bejrangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly.		
	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
	"Rajsekti"	Parulia	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Mahamaya"	Chinsura	Weekly.		
	"Durbar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Daily.		
	"Birbhum Vasi"	Rampurhat	Weekly.		
	"Teli Samachar"	Barh	Monthly.		
	"Bandhu"	Calcutta	Daily.	... Ceased to exist.	
	"Narad"	Chapra	Daily.		
	"Birbharat"	Calcutta	Weekly		
	"Sri Sanatan Dharma"	Calcutta	Weekly		
	"Bara Bazar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly		
	"Darul Sultanat"	Calcutta	Weekly	... Ditto.	
				... Ditto.	
				... Ditto.	

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Referring to the weakness and impecunious condition of Persia before the establishment of Constitutional Government, and the endeavours of the two Powers, England and Russia, to increase their influence in the country, a correspondent of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th February says that the awakening of the people of Persia having disturbed the hopeful dreams of the neighbours they resolved to prevent the Persians from establishing, on a firm basis, the Constitutional Government which they had just obtained, and making the progress of which they had just begun to show signs. The neighbours, therefore, made up their old quarrel and, having entered into an agreement with each other, directed their efforts in sowing seeds of estrangement between the Government and the people of Persia, by one of them helping the Government to revert to its old despotic form, while the other encouraging the people to retain the liberty and freedom which they had acquired. By so doing they have succeeded in nearly taking the country and blotting out the relic of Islam. The spiritual and political leaders, both of Turkey, which had also obtained a Constitutional Government, and Persia tried to unite the two countries together in mutual friendship but the ignorance, indifference and the selfishness of the Muhammadans, as well as the policy of the civilized Europe frustrated the attempt. England, Russia, Germany and Italy, all of them are now bent upon taking all Islamic countries, not because they are afraid of their own weakness but because they are afraid of the past glory of Islam and its capability of attaining the same again. They see how the *Quras* made the Muslim Emperor once so strong.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th February has a cartoon representing the British Lion and the Russian Bear sitting back to back upon a cat which represents Persia, and the letter-press is as follows:—

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

The Lion says to the Bear:—"Though I protest against you I am with you. We shall be very soon busy working together."

The poor cat says:—"If I understand rightly, the Anglo-Russian Convention was meant to promote the welfare of Persia, for, with the help of the powerful neighbours, she would be able to attend to her internal reforms." Having said so much the cat expired.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th February publishes the proceedings of the meeting held in Calcutta the other day by the members of the "Anjuman Modafai Haquq Iran" (a society to defend the rights of Persia) on receiving news about the proposed Anglo-Russian loan of two hundred thousand "liras." After the speech of Aga Shaikh Abu Nasar Gilani, Mirza Muhammad Kashani proposed that the Anjuman should, as a representative of the Persians in India, send its protest to the proposed loan being accepted by the Persian Government on the conditions set down by the two Powers without the approval of the Mejliss.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

4. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th February reproduces a telegram from the learned men of Bushire, addressed to the spiritual leader Ayat Ullah, in which, after describing the tyranny of the Russians at Tabrez, they say that the authorities of the Persian Government themselves have brought about all misery. There is no more room for patience or keeping silent, suffering humiliation and imprisonment and unconcernedly seeing Islam shaken to its very foundation, and the only way to escape annihilation of Islam and an Islamic country lies in His Holiness proceeding to Persia, but as that is not feasible at present, His Holiness should go to Mahemmera and infuse Islamic spirit in Sardar Arfa, and if he fails to respond, should explain the situation to the various tribes and exhort them to rise against the southern and northern enemies who are undermining the Empire. The people from Bushire to Shiraz are ready to rise, and are only waiting for orders from His Holiness. Elsewhere, the paper reproduces another telegram of the learned men of

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

Bushire addressed to Mirza Ibrahim and other learned men of Shiraz in which they say that the good treatment and the friendly attitude of the Persians, specially the inhabitants of Ports, towards the southern neighbours is responsible for their present evils. The Persians should not, therefore, rely entirely upon the words of the people at the centre, or be indifferent to the southern neighbour, the number of whose Indian cavalry is unusually great in Persia; those living at the frontier should defend the borders of their Islamic country and a sufficient number of paid infantry and cavalry should be posted to guard the roads from thieves and robbers.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

5. A correspondent of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] reproduces in its issue of the 26th February, a translation of the speech on Persian affairs, of Mr. Keir Hardie delivered at the Conference of Mechanics at Birmingham.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

6. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th February contains a translation of the speech of Mr. Shuster delivered in reply to the correspondent of a paper at Paris.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

7. A correspondent of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] in its issue of the 26th February writes that some people were of opinion that Mr. Shuster, too, like the Europeans, would forget the Persians after he has left Persia, but from his speeches at various places, such as Vienna, France and London, it appears that he is still a friend of the Persians and feels for their wrongs. The Europeans are so impressed with his truthfulness and faithfulness that they always ask him questions about Persian affairs, which he describes very faithfully. He is reserving his speeches which, in consideration of the people of Europe, he does not make freely, but after his return to America he would expose all the tyrannies of the two Powers in Persia. It is, indeed, very surprising to see that in spite of his good faith, truthfulness and valuable services, the people did not show any sympathy with Mr. Shuster when he was turned out of Persia, while the Europeans show him so great respect for these very qualities.

It is only Mr. Shuster who has exposed the misdeeds of the neighbours, and the pitiable condition of the Persians to the public view, and has thus put a stain on the history of the present civilization of Europe. One thousand Persians could not have done so much to impress upon the minds of the Europeans the reality of the incidents in Persia, as Mr. Shuster has done by his speeches. But still the national feeling of the Europeans does not get the better of the greed of the Powers. The most heinous crime of the Persians is that they are Musalmans. Had even one-hundredth part of the tyranny perpetrated in Persia been done to a barbarous but Christian people of Africa, the whole of Europe would have been astir.

A European says if a man's crimes be innumerable and there be no one word in dictionary to connote them the word "Musalman" would answer the purpose! Unfortunate Musalman! Criminal Musalman.

The paper concludes with the reproduction of Mr. Shuster's views, which appeared in the *Herald of New York*, about the affairs of Central Asia and the policy of the Powers.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

8. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th February notices the dinner which was given to Mr. Shuster in Savoy Hotel, London, on the 29th January last and reproduces a translation of the speech delivered by him on the occasion.

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

9. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March referring to the statement that the Prophet's tomb will be blown up by Italians, remarks:—

If the Kaaba Ghelaf is set fire to, that fire is bound to spread. The whole Musalman race will gladly throw itself into that fire, and that flame will rapidly spread and consume all Europe into a heap of ashes. The Musalmans are, indeed, dead as a nation but there is some Islamic fire still smouldering in the ash-heap of that nationality, which can never disappear.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

10. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March strongly protests against the intention with which the *Times* credits Italy of blowing up the Kaaba (Muhammad's tomb) by "Italy's arrogance".

bomb-shells thrown from an air-ship, unless Turkey concludes peace promptly. It is most barbarous and all Europe should protest against it in the name of civilisation.

11. Following the trend of argument adopted by Lord Selborne that as emigration of Indians to South Africa is detrimental to the commercial interests of the White population there, they cannot be accorded equal treatment, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 27th February would demand the turning out of all foreign traders from India, since trade carried by the Indians is handicapped by them.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 27th, 1912.

It is a matter of great regret that the Britons are humane and advocates of justice and equality so long as it is profitable to Europeans to be so, but when their pocket is touched they act with extreme selfishness and un-Christian niggardliness.

12. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March writes as follows :—

BASUMATI,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

The *Englishman* and the status of Indians in British colonies.

Referring to Lord Selborne's speech on the iniquity of the treatment accorded to Indians in South Africa and other colonies, the *Englishman*

wrote the other day :—

"It is customary for those who advocate the claims of the Indians for a 'place in the sun' in any part of the British Empire, to put forward the preposterous proposition that the immigrant, whether White, Brown, or Black, has equal rights with the resident population. Nothing could be more opposed to the actual facts. The immutable law of self-preservation comes into operation almost automatically when the interests of the resident population are threatened by an inrush of immigrants."

Is the *Englishman* prepared to support the same principle in respect of Asiatic countries? Was it not on the same principle that the Chinese, the Tibetans and so forth, at one time refused to allow Europeans to enter into their respective countries? And did not the Europeans, and the *Englishman* as well, resent such conduct on their part? In fact, if the *Englishman* honestly follows the principle inculcated by itself, it should at once leave India bag and baggage.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

13. Sir Reginald Craddock's reply, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 29th February, to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra

NAYAK,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

The Police.

Nath Basu's Resolution relating to the necessity of holding an enquiry into the working of the police is unique amongst official utterances in broadness of vision and largeness of sympathy. We shall, however, take this opportunity to express our opinion on the subject :—

(1) The ideal of the police in England or Europe cannot apply to the police in this country. Service in the Police Department is looked down upon in our society. And it is only if the policeman can make a lot of money that he can expect to maintain his position in society.

(2) The European officers who compose the higher ranks of the service are mostly inefficient men, who have not the capacity to enter into any other honourable profession as, for instance, the Civil Service, barristership or the medical profession. The Police Department seems to have been created for maintaining the worthless dependants of influential Civilians. We have seen many high police officers who cannot put together two sentences of correct English and have no idea of law or procedure. A department which has such men at its head stands outside the scope of reform. Lord Hardinge can hold an examination of European police officers in India and see for himself what asses they are.

(3) There are at present many educated men naming Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, but as they have to serve under ill-educated masters, their education is of no use. They flatter their masters and flourish on their favour. Those who cannot flatter remain at a distance from them and are dissatisfied. The root of the present discontent in the country is in the public service itself. The discontent in the minds of outsiders can never be so strong as that in the minds of able and experienced men placed under ill-educated youngsters. The work of maintaining peace can never be satisfactory, if the look-out of all policemen be to keep themselves in service anyhow.

(4) Police constables are recruited from illiterate classes. These men are extremely corrupt and devoid of all sense of justice and rectitude. We have not seen a single honest constable in all our life. Their monthly pay is Rs. 9 or 10, but they remit home Rs. 40 or 50 every month. They have a regular system according to which bribes are taken and divided. They make themselves scarce at times of rioting, and when the rioters disperse they arrest any man they can lay their hands on. They are uncivil, impertinent and avaricious. The police will never be reformed so long as they occupy its lower ranks.

(5) Mr. Monro said, "Foreign domination and honest Police are two contradictories." We would not have made this reference, had not the Hon'ble Mr. Madge made an attack on the character of Orientals. The police is the instrument in the hands of officials to carry out their whims and theories; and to this end policemen have to fabricate evidence, make white look black and secure the punishment of innocent people. At the instigation of the Executive Department, the police will do anything and everything, and then the Judge, the press and the public will take them severely to task for doing so. Why should policemen then stake their lives in their service? It was such a consideration which made Sir A Fraser support the police.

(6) No conviction, no promotion, is a principle which obtains also in the Police Department. A police officer's promotion depends on the number of cases he can detect. We have heard that successful *darogas* regularly maintain thieves and dacoits within their jurisdictions.

No one who has any experience of the police in this country, will dismiss the above six grounds of police incapacity here as worthless. And we are sure that if Lord Hardinge really wants to bring back peace and contentment to the country, he will consider what we have said.

NAYAK,
Mar. 26, 1912.

14. In reply to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's question, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March,

Interpellations on the Criminal
Investigation Department.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that punitive police forces are quartered not on recommendations from the Criminal Investigation Department, but on those of District Officers, whose duty it is to maintain peace and order in the country. But are not these District Officers swayed by the recommendations of the Criminal Investigation Department? Do they not take the report of this Department as Gospel truth? Has not the Executive Department of the Government of Bengal even gone so far as to cause the rejection of appointments to the High Court Bench on the authority of the Criminal Investigation Department reports? We want plain-speaking and not intricate circumlocution from the authorities. By political crookedness Englishmen have brought ruin on their own country. Let them discard it here and be plain and straightforward.

We thank Government for the statement made, in reply to the Raja of Digahatya's question, to the effect that efforts are being made to curtail the expenses of, and reform the Criminal Investigation Department. Every Indian will admit that this Department has really become a seat of satanic practices and that falsehood, forgery and chicanery have become a part and parcel of the detective service. We have recently heard some high public servants say that the Criminal Investigation Department has made false reports against them even. One can easily form an idea of the imperiousness of this Department from the fact that it went so far as to engage spies to guard the residence of even the Chief Justice of Bengal. It is high time that its haughtiness were curbed in the interest of good-government.

SAMAY,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

15. Referring to the case in which one Faizulla and a few other police servants in the Punjab have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, for having committed oppression on a man and woman, the *Samay*

[Calcutta] of the 1st March says:—

We have got tired of reporting cases of police oppression. And we know not when we shall have seen the last of them.

16. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th February speaking with reference to the suppression of match-boxes in the Central Provinces which had the figure of an eight-armed goddess imprinted on them, sarcastically remarks that the Central Provinces still possess officials who conjure up horrors where none exist. This class of officials appeared in Bengal a few years ago who saw horrors in placards, writings on borders of *dhuties* and so forth, but have now happily got the better of their insane fears.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

17. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th February narrates how Babu Santosh Banerjee, a Professor of the Rajshahi College, while lately walking one evening on the local narrow *bund* happened to come across the local Assistant Superintendent of Police cycling. As the cycle lamp was not lit, Santosh Babu did not notice him from a distance, so that the police officer collided with him and tumbled down the *bund* with his machine. He then went and reported to the Magistrate that Santosh Babu had given him a push and thrown him down. The Magistrate at once wrote about the case to the Director of Public Instruction, and asked the Principal of the College to suspend Santosh Babu. This was promptly done. Woe to the country where the Magistrate rules the Colleges.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

18. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March says that three Musalmans named Khwaja Mehdi Nawab, Khwaja Saiyid Nawab and Hakim Saiyid Abdul Manna, have

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

circulated an Urdu leaflet in different parts of Calcutta entitled "Ejehar-i-Mosibat" giving publicity to a heart-rending story of oppression on the Musalmans of Sambhalbija village in Monghyr by the local Hindus. It appears that these Musalmans sacrificed two kine on *Id* day last. As a result, at about midday, the local Hindus, arming themselves with *lathis*, swords etc., fell on the houses of the Musalmans of the village and looted them. They next attacked the village Mosque, damaged the building, took away some of the furniture and upholstery, tore up copies of the *koran* and ended by killing a pig inside the Mosque and scattering its blood and flesh in various parts of the building. This is the substance of the first information lodged with the police. The publishers of the leaflet ask for funds to aid the suffering Moslems. Pending the receipt of detailed information from a local inspection by an accredited reporter, we ask the Government to attend to this matter. These incidents have now come to be an every-day affair. The oppressed Musalmans silently go on suffering looking to Government for redress but there is a limit to everything. If the measure of oppression goes on increasing, the results will be bad indeed. Let the leaders of the two communities and the Government take care while there is yet time.

19. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th February writes that in 1910-11, 226 dacoities were reported in Eastern Bengal.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

Dacoities in Eastern Bengal. In 175 of these cases, the police could find no clue to the offenders. They *challaned* men in 51 cases, in 26 of which the men were let off and in 25 convictions were obtained. These figures are eloquent of the incapacity of the police. These policemen complain the villagers do not assist them. How can they, totally unarmed as they are? And what are the police for if the villagers are to do their work? Government is misled into suspecting that the respectable classes commit dacoities and are sympathised with by the villagers. This is all a mistake. The *budmashes* commit crimes dressed as respectable men. The police seek to find the culprits among the respectable men and without avail. Then as to the water-ways, they are now sufficiently policed but the constables show a dislike to life on the boats. Government should inquire why constables should be eager to

accept service on land, but not on the river. Let the police be reduced by half, and the Criminal Investigation Department be abolished, else dacoits will not be caught.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 6th, 1912.

20. While quite approving the Government practice of first giving warning to newspapers indulging in objectionable writings, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March asks why the Additional District Magistrate of Lahore should adopt the method of calling the editors concerned to court and administering rebukes instead of giving a warning in writing.

(c)—Jails.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

21. Referring to Government's reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Manik Ram Barua's question in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council, on mortality in prisons and prison-diet, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says :—

The reply is hopeful. But we ask, is it reasonable to reduce the quantities of *dal* and rice simply because the prisoners are also to be allowed fish? Will the regulation quantity of fish alone be sufficient to appease hunger?

(d)—Education.

SAMAY,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

22. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st March in reproducing from the *Barisal Hitaishi* an article headed "Obstacle (thorn) in the way of education in Eastern Bengal," in which it is said that a boy named Jitendra Nath Chakravarti who, under pressure of poverty, read for some time in a "national school", is now being refused admission into all Government and aided schools, remarks that it is inconceivable what offence the boy committed by reading in a "national school."

NAYAK,
Mar. 3rd, 1912.

23. There was of late, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March, great fun at Mymensingh. A public meeting was announced to be held in the local Town Hall for thanking Lord Hardinge for the Dacca University project. At the appointed time, however, the body of supporters of the project present in the Hall was found to be very small. Dr. P. Chatterji, the Principal of the local College, was written to and a number of students was brought to the meeting. The oppositionists, however, drove some of them away by saying that the meeting was a political one, while the rest joined their ranks. Babu Upendranath Ray was elected President with great difficulty. The proceedings which followed were tumultuous. Speakers were obstructed and howled down. This state of things did not end when evening set in, at which time the meeting had to disperse according to a term of the agreement with the municipality. All the efforts of the supporters to thank Lord Hardinge thus proved abortive. Discomfited, they fled from the meeting, and the incident is the talk of the town. An atmosphere like that of independent countries is surrounding us. We are becoming heroic in meetings. Bravo!

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

24. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th February points out how lately a public meeting at Mymensingh held originally to thank Government for the Dacca University, ultimately resolved to suspend judgment, pending publication of the details of the scheme. This shows how excitement is being created in Eastern Bengal against the scheme. Why not put an end to all trouble by creating the new University at Patna instead of at Dacca?

25. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st March says:—

SAMAY,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

The Dacca University scheme. Lord Hardinge perhaps thinks that the establishment of a University, and the appointment of an Education Officer in Eastern Bengal will immensely satisfy the inhabitants of the place. We are, however, firmly of opinion that an educational isolation of Eastern Bengal will really injure the cause of education in it. In fact, Lord Hardinge's project in this respect will, when given effect to, stem the progress of the Bengali people.

26. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March writes:—

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

The Dacca University. Lord Hardinge's reassuring reply to Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh's deputation has wholly removed all public fears relating to the Dacca University. From personal interviews, it has been ascertained that Dr. Rash Bihari Ghosh, Mr. T. Palit, and Sir Gurudas Banerji favour the new University scheme. It is to be hoped, that after the Viceroy's clear assurances, none will be moved by vain fears into opposing the project. Unfortunately for this hope, however, there seem to be some people who still persist in their opposition to the scheme. They at first opposed it because they said they saw no good in a new examining University. Now, though there is to be a teaching University, they still object, raising a number of objections some of which are quite flimsy and the rest though there may be something in them, afford no adequate reason for opposition to the scheme as a whole. For instance, these people demand that if there is to be a teaching University, let Calcutta have one before Dacca. Well, the Calcutta University will ere long be, and is now being gradually, converted into a teaching body. The Viceroy's assurances unmistakably point to this conclusion. The plea of want of funds will not long stand in the way of this consummation.

It is true that education in Eastern Bengal has still a good deal of lee-way to make up. She needs many schools and colleges. This is true to some extent. But supposing that lower and middle education in Eastern Bengal requires to be developed, is that any reason why a University should be unnecessary? If Government does as a matter of fact, which is most unlikely, neglect its obligations in that matter, it will be enough to agitate and make it do its duty. To make such a contingency an argument against the creation of the new University is most unjustifiable.

As to the question of funds, surely the Viceroy must have considered whence the money is to come; and if it is held necessary to borrow a crore or two, well, an addition of that amount to the debt ought cheerfully to be borne by a people who spent crores yearly on railways, irrigation etc.

In fact, we strongly urge that two or three crores should be borrowed and utilized in the immediate improvement of education in Eastern Bengal, high, middle, low. The new University, when it has established itself, will retain eminent Indian and English Professors, and will thus draw away the Eastern Bengal students who flock now to the unhealthy "messes" of Calcutta and study mostly at the Ripon, the City and the Metropolitan Colleges. It may injure some of the Calcutta Colleges but will surely benefit the Eastern Bengal Colleges.

While all this is conceded, the fears connected with the appointment of a separate Educational Officer and with a differentiation of the language of textbooks, seem to be justifiable. The only corrective is agitation to keep the officials from pursuing a bad policy in regard to those things. But they form no justification for opposing the University scheme *in toto*.

27. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th February remarks that the

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

Indians in the Education Department. recent figures about Indian members of the Indian Education Service show what sort of justice is done to Indians and what prospects are open to them in this department. Men like Dr. P. C. Rai, D. N. Mallik etc., are still not in this Indian Education service, while many incompetent juniors from England are being appointed over their heads.

28. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st March draws Lord Hardinge's

SAMAY,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

Indians and the Indian Education Service. attention to the practical monopoly of the Indian Education Service by Europeans. There is now no want of qualified Indians for holding posts in this service.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March points out that, according to official figures, there are 208 Europeans against three Indians in the Indian Education Service and ironically remarks that a better example of the way in which the Queen's Proclamation is being carried out cannot be afforded. Further, during the years since 1895 only two Indians have been appointed to the Indian Education Service. Do the authorities mean to say that during fifteen years no more than two Indians properly qualified were available for higher educational work?

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 27th 1912.

30. Giving the figures to show the number of primary schools and scholars and expenditure on education in the different provinces, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 27th February remarks as follows:—

Readers, the Government expends nearly six crores of rupees over the education of us, thirty-one crores of people, which amounts to three annas (per head) per annum. But how much do Indians pay as revenue? About two crores and a quarter (?)

What becomes of the balance? Well it is spent in providing bread and meat to bull dogs.

Is it fair?

It might be so in the eyes of Christianity, though Bible will call it injustice.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

31. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March suggests that of the fifty lakhs newly granted for promoting education, a substantial portion (much larger than the reported amount of two lakhs) should be devoted to technical education.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 6th, 1912.

32. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March recommends the undistributed balance of the fifty lakhs granted for education to be devoted to promote Sanskrit and Arabic education.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 2nd 1912.

33. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says that the five lakhs of rupees which remain after the allotments made in various directions out of the special grant of fifty lakhs of rupees for education should be spent on Sanskrit education.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 5th, 1912.

34. Arent the question of residential Universities and colleges, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th March writes that there are many Hindu guardians who object, and not without reason, to keeping their wards in students' "messes" or hostels, as subversive of orthodoxy. This is a scruple on their part which should certainly be respected.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

35. Giving the figures indicating the number of primary schools and scholars in India in the year 1910-11 against the number in the year 1906-07, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 29th February expresses its dissatisfaction at the inadequate progress made during the five years, for the number of pupils at school has risen from 227 to 253 only, per thousand children of school-going age. Should we call this a progress asks the paper. Government say that it is their duty to give their best attention to education; is this the way of discharging that duty?

The paper then refers to a sudden fall in the number of colleges in the years 1907 and 1908 and ascribes this to the iron strictness of the authorities of the Education Department and to Lord Curzon's University reform.

Coming to the figures of Bengal the journal meets with greater disappointment, for during the five years under report the number of colleges fell from 32 to 29, though an addition was made to colleges for women, and the number of high schools increased, but by two only.

The paper is satisfied with the progress of primary education in Bombay Presidency, but notices the strange absence of a woman's college in Bombay in spite of the Parsee community being so advanced in female education.

The paper congratulates Sir John Hewett at the satisfactory progress made by the United Provinces in high education, but is sorry not to be able to do so in case of secondary and primary education. The increase in the

number of pupils at school per thousand children of school-going age is sadly disappointing.

Very little progress is seen in the primary education of the Punjab, and the condition of the Central Provinces and Berar is highly deplorable. Of the different provinces of India (leaving Burma) the latter is fourth in the scale of area and seventh in population. Is it not then surprising to learn that the province has only three colleges and 30 high schools? To improve this condition the journal recommends a separate University for the Central Provinces and the new province of Bihar, if to give a University to each of these Provinces be at present impracticable.

36. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March writes that Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, has the evil reputation of being very bad-tempered. He should not be retained on inspection work. During a recent visit to the Barisal School and the Braja Mohan Institution, he is said to have behaved very badly to the teachers of those institutions. A man with a reputation of this kind should be transferred to the Police or Military Department.

BANDHU,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

(e).—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

37. Referring to the Municipal election scramble that is now going on in Calcutta, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st March says:—

NAYAK,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

The gains of a Municipal Commissioner in Calcutta.

A Municipal Commissionership in Calcutta is tempting for the following reasons:—

(1) The road in front of a Commissioner's house is always kept in good repair and clean. The light in it burns well. The water taps in the Commissioner's house are never found fault with by any servant of the Corporation, and he is never reported against on the score of wastage of water.

(2) If a Commissioner can become a member of the Market Committee, his marketing expenses are often reduced and he always gets good and fresh things for his meals. A member of the Lighting Committee does not always pay for the gas he consumes in his house. We know and have heard of some old Commissioners who are rich, but do not use electric lights. People say that however much gas they may consume, the monthly bills in their name never exceed Rs. 10.

(3) A Commissioner, who is a member of the Roads and Buildings Committee can make a good earning from contractors. A Commissioner who can deliver speeches, can easily earn a livelihood in other ways. He has only to make a show of having some money in Promissory Notes and then he can live merrily on his Commissionership.

We pray Lord Hardinge to consider all this and see whether this country is ripe for Home Rule and autonomy.

38. In the *Holi* (festival) songs, the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 26th February, has made fun with the candidates for election for the local bodies and the objectionable methods adopted by them for obtaining votes.

SHIKSHA,
Feb. 26th, 1912.

(g).—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

39. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 1st March complains of the dilapidated condition of the embankment of the Ajoy river lying between villages Ganphul and Kawapara, under the Katugram thana, within the Katwa Sub-division of the Burdwan district. Breaches in this embankment lead to the submergence of the adjacent locality even by small floods, and to consequent destruction of standing crops. The local people have petitioned the District Magistrate to have the breaches repaired, and it is hoped that he will not fail to do the needful in the matter.

PRASUN,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

40. Hearing that the East Indian Railway Company intends to acquire the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway and that the European merchants in Calcutta are in favour of this, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 29th February says that, in the interest of the Indian tax-payers, it is desirable that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway should continue to remain under Government administration, for there is no reason why the profit should go to foreign capitalists while the loss should be made good by the taxpayers. The journal hopes that the Secretary of State would not listen to the prayer of the East Indian Railway. At a time when an agitation is going on in England for nationalising the Railways, is it desirable for the Government of India to transfer the Railways that are administered by them to private companies?

(h)—General.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 27th 1912.

41. Referring to the Government aid in the repair of a church at Dharmashala (in the Punjab), the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 27th February has the

An unjust act,

following remarks :—To spend for Christians the public money collected from Hindu and Muhammadan subjects is obviously unjust, specially when not a single shell is ever given to a temple or mosque.

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 1st 1912.

42. *Anent* Lord Curzon's speech on the Delhi changes in the House of Lords, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March

Lord Curzon and the Delhi changes.

writes that Lord Curzon spoke truly when he said that these changes would make the Moslem lose confidence in Government. And as for the story about the Nawab of Dacca, he may not have really said anything about a halter round his neck, but there can be no question that was what all Moslems felt at heart.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st 1912.

43. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March writes that it is sheer arrogance for Lords Curzon and Minto to take it upon them to complain of the losses inflicted or Musalmans by the modification of the Partition, while the Aga Khan, their undoubted leader, thinks they have suffered no loss thereby.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

44. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 1st March writes :—

Lord Curzon and the Delhi changes.

Lord Curzon was bound to protest in Parliament against the Delhi changes, for he was the author of the Partition. And yet a little cool consideration should have showed him that Lord Hardinge has not upset the arrangements he made. Lord Curzon effected this Partition, because Bengal was too heavy a charge for one Government. But while he created discontent by placing the Bengali-speaking population under two governments, Lord Hardinge has modified his arrangements so as to reunite the Bengalis, and place the Hindi-speaking people under a distinct Government. So Lord Hardinge has acted in accordance with Lord Curzon's purposes.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

45. Referring to the debate on the Delhi announcements in the House of Lords, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March

The Delhi announcements in the House of Lords.

says :—

Lord Curzon is a clever speaker and he attacked the Government with the zeal of a public prosecutor. There was cleverness, tact and rhetoric in his speech, but not justice. He admitted that the Royal visit to India had been productive of great good. Would this good have been produced had His Imperial Majesty merely indulged in amusements instead of annulling the Partition of Bengal? Lord Curzon had trampled on public opinion, and His Imperial Majesty re-established its influence. So long as the Indians will remember this, their loyalty to the Throne will remain unshaken.

Lord Crewe's reply to Lord Curzon's speech was not of course marked by similar high flown rhetoric and political cunning, but it contained a true statement of facts.

46. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th February says:—

Lord Crewe's and Lord Morley's replies to Lord Curzon's speech on the Delhi announcements.

In his reply to Lord Curzon's speech on the Delhi announcements, Lord Crewe made a damaging confession. He said that the scheme of transferring the Capital to Delhi had been kept secret for fear of the Calcutta Anglo-Indians creating a violent agitation against it. From this statement it also follows that the purpose of putting the announcement in the month of the King-Emperor was to silence all opposition. Lord Morley also made himself ridiculous by saying that he and Lord Minto had been agreed as regards the necessity of annulling the Partition of Bengal, but that they had not done so for fear of creating the impression that even a Viceroy's order could be repealed.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BASAR PATRIKA, Feb. 29th, 1912.

47. The *Amrita Basar Patrika's* contradiction of the truth of Lord

Lord Curzon's mis-statement.

Curzon's statement about the Nawab of Dacca the other day in Parliament has led the *Hindi Bangavari* [Calcutta] of the 4th March to remind its readers that it was this Lord Curzon who felt no scruple in declaring in his Calcutta University Convocation speech the Hindus to be liars and their Shastras full of falsehood.

HINDI BANGAVARI, Mar. 4th, 1912.

48. After a word of praise for his good work for this country the *Bharat*

Sir Wedderburn's defence of Lord Morley.

Mitra [Calcutta] of the 2nd March criticises the opinion of Sir William Wedderburn about Lord Morley's attitude towards the Bengal Partition and the reasons why he did not rectify it in his time.

BHARAT MITRA, Mar. 2nd, 1912.

49. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March disagrees with the Aga

Moslems and the Delhi changes.

Khan and holds that Lord Hardinge has done nothing to safe-guard Moslem interests in his recent territorial changes and in the Dacca University scheme. The real wants of the Musalman community now are three:—(1) Special representation on local bodies. (2) Admission into the public service in their exact ratio to the total population. (3) Setting apart their portion (on a numerical basis) of the Education Grant. And Lord Hardinge has done nothing in these respects.

MUHAMMADI, Mar. 1st, 1912.

As for the Dacca University scheme, it will cost two crores, initially, and eight or ten lakhs as a recurring charge. These enormous sums, if spent on Musalman education, would have worked wonders. What is wanted is scholarships and cheap but healthy hostels, so as to enable a larger number of Musalmans than now to pursue their educational career to the finish. When by these means there will be a large number of Moslems studying at Colleges, it will be time enough to talk of new Universities.

50. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March subscribes to the opinion

The transfer of the Capital.

expressed by Lord Hardinge in the Calcutta Club that four or five years hence people will see that the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta has done more good than harm.

NAYAK, Mar. 3rd, 1912.

51. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 2nd March remarks that Government

The Government police.

has made a serious mistake is not bringing the entire Bengali-speaking population under one Government.

JASOHAR, Mar. 2nd, 1912.

As to the Dacca University, Government is welcome to start any number of Universities if it can find the funds, but new taxation for the purpose will create great popular discontent.

52. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th February writes that the fixing

The territorial redistributions.

of boundaries should now be definitely settled, instead of being postponed to the future. That would be risking another agitation. Sylhet and Goalpara and Manbhum and the Sonthal Parganas should immediately be incorporated into Bengal.

SANJIVANI, Feb. 29th, 1912.

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March regrets the Government

The territorial changes.

decision not to make any redistribution of the boundary districts in connection with the impending territorial redistributions. It is leaving the way open for agitation in the future.

HITAVADI, Mar. 1st, 1912.

54. The *Manbhum* [Purulia] of the 20th February says:—

The question of including Manbhum in Bengal.

The fact that the district of Manbhum is under the Encumbered Estates Act and the Chota-Nagpur Tenancy Act, does not make its inclusion

MANBHUM, Feb. 20th, 1912.

in Bengal impossible. Sambalpur, for instance, is bound by the law of the Central Provinces in the matter of land-revenue, while politically and in the matter of administration it is under the Government of Bengal. Another reason for which Manbhum should be included in Bengal is that Bengal, as it is now constituted, is destitute of healthy places. Finally, the strongest ground in favour of the inclusion of Manbhum in Bengal is that the people of the district want it.

NIHAR,
Mar. 5th, 1912.

55. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 5th March adduces the following arguments in favour of transferring a portion of the Balasore district to the Midnapore district:—

The question of redistribution of boundaries between Balasore and Midnapore.

There is at present no natural boundary between the two districts. The transference of a number of permanently-settled mahals and parganas from Midnapore to Balasore in 1870, has led to this obliteration of a natural boundary, and caused great inconvenience to the local people and zamindars, by creating an anomalous administration. For instance, the revenue branch of the administration of some mauzas is under the jurisdiction of Midnapore, while all other branches of it are under the jurisdiction of Balasore. Secondly, the great distance of these parganas from Balasore town, the marked difference between the languages of their inhabitants and of the people of the rest of the district and the educational inferiority of the former to the latter, have led to an estrangement of feelings between them. The following is an instance of this. The late Babu Kailas Chandra Ray, a respectable zamindar, had established a minor school in his native village and resolved to place a few mauzas of his zamindari in the hands of the District Board with a view to making the school free. But the educated Uriya community managed to ruin the school, because Bengali was more widely read in it than Uriya, and for other secret reasons.

The Hijli Tidal and Orissa Coast Canal is in the Balasore District of the Public Works Department. The portion of it between Geonkhali and Bhograi falls within the Contai Sub-division and contains the biggest sea-dykes in the district. Now, if the entire Balasore district, as it now stands, is transferred to Behar, a portion of the canal, about 6 or 7 miles in length, will go with it. There is, however, no place in it suitable for collection of tolls or construction of locks. Such a transfer will, therefore, entail great difficulties in respect of collecting tolls and increasing or decreasing the water-level of the canal. Again, the embankment of the Suvarnakha named Bhusa is of great importance to Midnapore, and cannot safely be entrusted to the care of a different Provincial Government.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

56. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March hopes that the outlay on temporary houses and offices at Delhi will be as small as possible. Pending the construction of the

new city, the offices may for 3 or 4 years be located all the year round at Simla. Otherwise, there would be a waste of money adding to the burden on the poor tax-payer.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

57. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March suggests the inclusion of some selected Indian members of the Supreme Legislative Council on the Nicholson Committee.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st 1912.

58. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March hopes that the outlay on Irrigation will be larger than the two crores now allotted. Irrigation requires more funds than railways.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

59. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th February asks Government to make a statement as to whether it intends to postpone the creation of new Legislative Councils for Bengal and Bihar till the next winter season as the rumour is.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

60. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 29th February calls for an early change of the existing Council Regulations which do not permit a man like Mr. B. N. Bose to be returned by any constituency save the University, and which gives no right to Mr. S. P. Sinha to be a member of the Council.

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

61. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March hears that parliamentary legislation (*sic*) is in contemplation to amend the Council Regulations. While distinctly in favour

of some amendments being made, the paper holds the present time unpropitious for any change being made. For the undoing of the Partition has put a premium on agitation, and produced a general unsettling effect on the public mind. So, if any change is now in contemplation let Musalmans be strictly on the look out to see that their system of special representation is not injured in any degree.

62. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 2nd March writes that the scheme of Council Reforms originally raised great public expectations, which were however completely nullified by the narrow spirit of the Regulations made in connexion therewith. These Regulations are calculated to keep the real representatives of the people—the educated middle class—away from the Council and thus to make the Reforms a farce. The result of it all has been an aggravation of the public discontent. Sir Edward Baker saw the difficulty and wanted to find a way out of it. The experience of the past five years shows that the work of the country cannot be properly done by the Councillors now elected. A reform of these Regulations is therefore wanted, in the direction of (1) giving a vote to every holder of a high University degree 2, of relaxing some of the disqualifications now imposed, (3) of making the qualifications for candidature the same for Hindus as well as for Moslems. The nominated non-official members, again, command no public confidence and that, too, is a matter which Government should consider.

JASOHAR,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

63. While conceding that the Indian police have distinctly improved during recent years, the *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March still wants to see Mr. B. N. Basu's Resolution about an inquiry into the police and into the law of confession, accepted by Government. As it is, Government too often supports and acclaims the police in everything they do. This is an evil. But all the same reform is bound to be a work of time, and so we must be patient. In the meantime, we can only go on harping on the defects of the police, in the hope that Government will rectify them.

BANDHU,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

64. The *Bandhu* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March draws the notice of the Viceroy to the fact that in the recent selection of Munsiffs by the Lahore Chief Court, no Hindu was selected. This disfavour to Hindus is against the repeated declarations of the Viceroy and the King Emperor and has naturally created great public dissatisfaction. It is a practical example of the Fullerian policy of the "favourite wife;" Musalmans often get things done by pressing their claims unreasonably. But it is not possible always to concede such claims.

BANDHU,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

65. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March writes that all sorts of intolerable oppression are committed every year on Moslems in India by Hindus in connection with the killing of kine, and yet not a hundredth of them reaches the ears of Government. Thanks to the dread inspired by all powerful zemindars, the victims of oppression are often constrained to keep silent, and again, the conspiracy of, or at least the neglect of duties by, Hindu policemen and officials brings on these sufferers further suffering in the shape of being *challaned* as offenders. And it is not possible in many cases for men so *challaned* to seek the protection of the courts properly. For the bar, which is most often wholly Hindu, refuse to defend their cases and indeed very often act as their prosecutors for nothing. Then again, the Hindu Presidents of *Panchayets* abuse their authority by lodging a complaint 3 or 4 days before the *Id* day to the Subdivisional Officer, that a breach of the peace is apprehended in connection with the killing of kine in such and such a village, and forthwith a list of Musalman names is filed, and the Magistrate blindly issues warrants against them all indiscriminately under section 107. There is a terrible commotion created, the village Musalmans are carried off as so many thieves and robbers and thrown into *hajats*. These are not imaginary cases. An examination of the records for 5 years of the Satkhira Subdivision will prove our cases.

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

The small number of these cases which do go up to the courts cannot always be properly defended by the Moslems for want of funds. Then again, proceedings under section 107 are usually followed up with civil and criminal cases against the men to their harrassment. The *zid* of the Hindus in the

Korbeni cases in Harrison Road, the desecration of the Ekbalpore mosque by the Sikh soldiers, the doings of the Police at Sathkira, etc., would not have been brought to the public notice save through the efforts of the *Mahamadi*. Before this paper agitated the matter, the Moslems in Hooghly had suffered oppressions for a century at the hands of the local Hindus. Then again 50 Musalmans were rotting in *hojat* in a single cow-killing case in Dubulhati thana, owing to the machinations of the local Raja. They could get no legal aid, and it was only the *Muhammadi* which raised the necessary money by public subscription and sent up a lawyer from Calcutta to Rajshahi to defend them, with the result that the 50 accused were all released and by a Hindu Magistrate too. These are only typical of hundreds of such cases which come to our knowledge from time to time. Often it so happens that we know a case to be true, but for obvious reasons are compelled to remain inactive in the matter.

Let Government save its Moslem subjects from these oppressions. Let it no longer remain content with using certain sections of the Penal Code and with leaving everything in the hands of the so-called protectors of the peace. Let Musalmans be permitted to kill kine on their own lands. Otherwise it would be interfering with their religion. If the Hindu religion is injured by anything Musalmans may do in their own homes, Musalmans may as well complain that their religion is hurt by the idolatry of the Hindus.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

66. We hear, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March, that Sir William Duke will be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal. Sir William

is a very just man, and his experience of Bengal and the Bengalis is very extensive. His connection with the Government of Bengal will give us great satisfaction and be of immense benefit to the country.

SAMAY,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

67. It is rumoured, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 1st March, that Raja Kishori Lal Goswami is going to resign his membership of the Bengal Executive Council under compulsion, the reason being that in the

matter of appointing an Inspector-General of Registration he gave his recommendation with such freedom as smacked of partiality. We do not, however, vouch for the correctness of this rumour.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

68. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March protests against the decision with which rumour credits Government of removing Raja Kishori Lal from the Executive Council when the Government of Bengal is reconstituted. He should be

allowed to serve out his full term, else the public will justly say that his replacement by a Musalman is a sop to Musalmans to allay the discontent among them caused by the undoing of the Partition.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March is pleased at the appointment of the Honorable Mr. Sivaswami Iyer, C.I.E., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

70. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March would have been glad to see an Indian appointed Advocate General at Madras, instead of Mr. C. F. Napier. Certainly there were qualified men available.

III.—LEGISLATION.

NAYAK,
Mar. 6th, 1912.

71. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th March remarks that, after all is said and done, the fact remains that life is endurable in

India only because the country is governed by impartial English officials. Wherever there is self-Government, there is oppression. On District Boards and *Panchaite* dominated by the Babus there is always trouble. For this reason, Mr. Gokhale's scheme of Advisory Councils is to be deprecated. Let not Government be swayed by the advice of the "Babus."

72. The *Mishra Mitir* [Darbhanga] of the 2nd March is highly gratified with the rejection of the Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Marriage Bill and praises the Government for

MISHRA MITIR,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

their wise attitude in respect of the Bill, the fate of which has given satisfaction not merely to the orthodox Hindu community but to all others professing an ancient religion, such as Parsees, Muhammadans, Jains etc.

73. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th February writes that Mr. B. N. Basu defamed and abused Hindu society in his

NAYAK,
Feb. 28th 1912.

Mr. B. N. Basu and his Bill.

speech in Council the other day, on the special Marriage (Amendment) Bill. It is a matter of joy that the *Amrita Basar Patrika* has denounced his tactics on this occasion on behalf of Hindu society, and has also exposed how Mr. Bose is a sham, in that while professing so-called advanced view on caste, child-marriage, widow-marriage etc., he has taken good care not make any departure from the orthodox practices and rules in his own family, so as to jeopardize his present high social status as a *kuln kaystha*. Government deserves all credit for having stood by the orthodox community at this crisis, regardless of the views of the Hindu Members of Council. Hindus should try henceforth to return to Council orthodox members of their community, who can really be spokesmen on their behalf to Government. In the meantime, Bhupen Babu stands revealed before the public in his real guise. The abuse he hurled on Hindus would not be so offensive had he been a Brahmo or Christian.

74. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th February expresses great satisfaction at the

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Feb. 29th, 1912.

Social and religious reform and the Government.

Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore's reply to the Hon'ble Babu Balkrishna Sahai's question in the Bengal Legislative Council, re-abolition of the practice of keeping Devadasis in temples. It is, in fact, inexplicable why people should ask the Government to interfere in social and religious matters, while it is by pledge bound to keep perfectly neutral regarding them. Reforms in society and religion in India are work for the people themselves and not for the British Government. The same thing may be said about the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's Marriage Bill also.

75. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March approves the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevenson-Moore on the subject of dedication of girls in the Puri

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 4th, 1912.

Dedication of girls.

temple.

76. Referring to the evil custom of dedicating girls to temples the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 27th February, which has on several occasions formerly

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Feb. 27th, 1912.

The Devadasi system.

written on this subject inviting the attention of the Government and the Members of the Legislative Council, says, on the authority of private letters received from Bombay and Madras, that although the Government of those provinces have not enacted a law to stop this custom, they have prosecuted the dedicators with success, and thus the desired object has been achieved.

The journal here quotes the following cases and asks if the Advocate-General of Bengal will act on the same lines.

(1) *Crown versus Jenti*—6, Bombay High Court Report, Criminal side, page 60.

(2) *Crown versus Tipka*—Indian Weekly Reporter, 16, Bombay, page 737.

(3) *Crown versus Asnam Chelas*—1 Madras, page 163.

(4) 30 (?) L. 10 (?) R. 16, Madras, page 41.

77. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March is glad that

MUHAMMADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

Mr. Dadabhoi's Resolution.

Mr. Dadabhoi's Resolution to raise the minimum taxable income from Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 was not accepted in Council. No serious politician can now suggest a reduction of the Government income.

78. Referring to the debate in the Supreme Legislative Council on the question of raising the minimum of taxable income the *Basumat* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says:—

BASUMATI,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

The debate on the Income-tax.

The Finance Member said "that if the increase in the cost of living means a decrease in the purchasing power of a given income, it likewise means, in

the same way, a decrease in the purchasing power of the amount paid in the tax." It is indeed astonishing to see the income-tax supported on such an argument! And the *Englishman* itself has been struck dumb by it!

HITAVADI,
Mar. 1st, 1912.

79. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March is sorry that Mr. Dadabhoi's resolution to raise the minimum taxable income from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 was lost. The loss of money caused to Government by the acceptance of this resolution might have been met by a reduction of military expenditure.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 2nd, 1912.

80. Referring to the debate on the Inchcape conference in the Supreme Legislative Council, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says:—

Mr. Gokhale wanted to know whether it was true that the Secretary of State had not consulted the Government of India before appointing Lord Inchape, Mr. Clark, however, evaded the question. If it is true that he was appointed without consulting the Government of India, the Indians have undoubtedly a right to know everything connected with it.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 20th, 1912.

81. The contributor to the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th February opens his second article on the subject noted in the margin with an appreciation of the liberal and popular administration of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, whose affection for his people is great and whose eyes make no distinction of caste, creed or colour among his subjects, the highest rank in the state being open to the humblest and lowest citizen only if he proves himself worthy of it.

The Gaekwar is as much respected and admired outside, says the writer, as within his dominions, for even the writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which is notorious for its laboured attempt of painting everything connected with India—be it swadeshi movement, the Hindu Mythology or Brahmanism—in dark colours, has been obliged to record the following remarks in reference to His Highness:—

"The Gaekwar showed himself a model prince and his territories became as well governed and prosperous as a British district."

Such a patriotic, learned and intelligent ruler has now fallen in a serious trouble. In the last Delhi Darbar while other chiefs bowed thrice and some even thrice, that in paying homage to His Imperial Majesty, the Gaekwar bowed but once and was in plain attire while others wore pompous and gorgeous dresses. He made yet other mistakes. He had his stick in his hand when he proceeded to do homage, and while returning he happened to turn his back towards His Majesty. These are the shortcomings that have created such an uproar throughout the world, the Gaekwar having been suspected of disloyalty.

The writer here quotes passages from the *Saturday Review* and *Globe* to show how the English journals have made heaven and earth ring with their clamours on this incident.

On thoughtful consideration, the writer finds no fault of the Gaekwar in this matter. It is foolish, he says to conclude that because the Gaekwar bowed only once, he is less loyal than other chiefs who bowed more than once, for, what would be said then of the chiefs hailing from Aden who neither bowed nor even raised their hands but only uttered "salam" or the Bhutani Sardars who did not even say "salam", but simply placed their handkerchiefs before the throne?

It would have been better if, along with the directions announced as regards the dress, shoes, etc., to be worn by the Darbaris, orders had been issued as to number of times and the angle at which to bow.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
March, 4th, 1912.

82. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March takes the editor of the *Review of Reviews* to task for keeping the unpleasant subject alive by alluding to the Durbar incident about the Gaekwar of Baroda, though in way of a reprimand to Mr. Keir Hardie for his statement in that connection.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

83. Rulers and religious teachers are, in the opinion of the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 27th February, the real causes of emancipation or degradation of a country; and India's downfall, as compared with its advancement in ancient days, is due to political changes in the country and religious degeneration.

The journal lays stress on reciprocal loyalty of the rulers and the ruled, saying that it is as much the duty of the former to be true and devoted to the latter as that of the latter to the former.

An ignorant son, the paper observes, cannot realize the importance of being loyal to his father; and similar is the case with an ignorant people in relation to their father, the ruler. If a father, filling his own belly, does not give his son sufficient to eat, can it be expected that the latter when grown up will support his father with devotion? Is it possible that peace and happiness would reign long in a country where poor subjects, that get only one meal daily, be burdened with taxes and the money spent in providing carriages and houses and palatial buildings for persons of heavy purse, who earn lakhs?

84. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March points out to those who are talking of a combination of Anglo-Indians and Indians on matters political, how Lord Lansdowne expressed joy at the safe return of His Imperial Majesty from India, as though the King-Emperor here came among enemies. This shows what idea of Indian loyalty Englishmen have. And besides the news has been given out of the safe return of the King-Emperor's crown to England. This shows what want of trust the English people have in Indian honesty. Did any Indian really covet this crown?

85. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 29th February says that European races are no doubt very cruel, the illustrations of which have from time to time been noticed. Lately in Paris, the capital of France, the coolies on strike put into hackney carriages a number of bombs made of sulphuric acid and, consequently some ten carriages caught fire and were burnt to ashes.

86. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 1st March cordially supports the idea that members of the Civil Service should be ineligible for High Court Judgeships. A resolution in this sense is about to be moved in the Legislative Council, and it is to be hoped that it will be accepted by Government.

87. Referring to the principle laid down in the Government of India's despatch recommending the annulment of the Partition of Bengal, and accepted by the Secretary of State, that all Bengali-speaking area should be placed under one and the same Government, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 29th February invites the attention of the India Government to Berar, which is a Marathi-speaking province and should, therefore, go to Bombay Presidency, for what is good for Bengal is equally good in case of other provinces. Besides, if Sindh be transferred to the Punjab, there would be no apprehension of Bombay being swelled in size.

88. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 29th February is of opinion that by its transfer to the Punjab, Karachi will make rapid progress as a trade centre, and that the loss thus incurred by Bombay can be made good by inclusion of Berar, as the latter yields an extensive amount of cotton to meet the need of the spinning and weaving industries of Bombay. The paper believes that this idea must have attracted the attention of the farseeing Viceroy, and the necessary changes may very likely be made within a year or two.

URIYA PAPERS.

89. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 24th February strongly supports the desire and endeavours of the people of Ganjam for securing the amalgamation of the district of Ganjam with Orissa, and states that this is in consonance with the spirit of the Government of India's letter No. 3678, dated the

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA.
Feb. 27th, 1912.

HITAVADI.
Mar. 1st, 1912.

HITAVARTA.
Feb. 29th, 1912.

HITAVADI.
Mar. 1st, 1912.

HITAVARTA.
Feb. 29th, 1912.

HITAVARTA.
Feb. 29th, 1912.

UTKALDIPIKA.
Feb. 24th, 1912.

3rd December 1903. But the Telegus of Ganjam are acting against the views of the Government of India as expressed in the above-mentioned letter, on grounds which, in the opinion of the editor, are based on self-interest and are therefore unsound. The editor states that, with the exception of Chikakole and Narsava, the proportion of Telegus to Uriyas in the rest of the Ganjam district is very small, viz., 8 per cent. Therefore, the prayer of the Uriyas of Ganjam for amalgamating that district with Orissa with the exception of the above two localities, is a just one.

SAMVAD VANIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

90. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 2nd February suggests that the Capital of the new province of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur should be located in Orissa. In the opinion of the editor, such a step should soothe the painful feelings of the Uriyas caused by their separation from Bengal, and would conduce to the future progress of the Uriyas, without interfering with the progress of the Beharis in any way. Again, the province of Bihar is "honey-combed with plague" and is, therefore, unfit for having the seat of the Government within its limits. "Orissa, on the contrary, has many towns, which are capable of infinite development. Some of them stand on the sea-side and are, therefore, convenient centres for commerce. The sanitary condition of such places as Balasore and Puri need not be commended. These circumstances we beg to urge on the attention of the Government, before it selects a site for the capital of the new province."

In case this suggestion does not find favour with Government, the editor suggests Ranchi as the next best place, which might be selected as the seat of the Government of the new province.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 9th March 1912.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 9th March 1912.

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department 161	(f)—Questions affecting the land— Nil.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	(g)—Railway and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation— Nil.
The Turko-Italian War ... 163	(h)—General—
The Bombardment of Beirut ... ib.	The Lords on the announcements made at the Delhi Durbar ... 170
Bombardment of Arabian Ports ... ib.	Holy Places ... 171
	The separation of Judicial and Executive functions ... ib.
	The Nawab of Dacca on the war-path ... ib.
	The Muhammadan Conference ... 172
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	III.—LEGISLATION.
(a)—Police—	Cotton figure gambling ... 173
The Police Report of Eastern Bengal and Assam 163	District Councils ... ib.
The Police and the People ... 164	Recruitment of students into the Provincial Service ... ib.
Police Reform ... ib.	
The fate of the Police Resolution ... 165	IV.—NATIVE STATES.
Police Administration ... 166	Nil.
Ditto ditto ... 167	
Murder of Badan Shah, a petty zamindar ... ib.	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.
(b)—Working of the Courts—	The spread of Tuberculosis in Calcutta ... 174
Nil.	
(c)—Jails—	VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.
Nil.	Conference of Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers 174
(d)—Education—	
Babu Kali Kumar Ghosh, late master of the Narainganj High English School ... 167	
A separate University for Bihar ... 168	
The Dacca University ... ib.	
A Civil Engineering College for Bengal ... 169	
The Budget and female education ... ib.	
The Moslem League and the Dacca University ... ib.	
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Unsatisfactory conservancy of the town ... 170	

10 of 1912

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE OWNED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN BURMA

Week ending Saturday, 30th March 1912

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna City	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	300
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	P. P. Sharma, student, Law College, Patna, and Akhori Basdeo Narain Singh, of Arrah.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	5,500 to 8,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 64.	317
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
7*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Noreah Chandra Sarbadhikari and Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyanand Mokhtar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 41 years.	400
12	"Muselman"	Calcutta	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
13	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, retired Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon.), age 30 years.	2,500

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT OF THE SINGAPORE

No.	Name of Estate	Native Owner	Area in Acres	Remarks
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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

439. The *Hindoo Patriot* says that the Turko-Italian war is dragging out its weary length, and no one knows when the last of these pitched battles will be fought. Before the eyes of Europe, which boasts of a civilisation superior to any other, this disgraceful war is continuing from day to day. Turkey is paying the penalty of her weakness. The aggression of Italy goes unchecked, and Hague Tribunals and International Laws are sleeping over it. Hundreds of brave and innocent human beings are being slain every day! When will this ferocious earth-hunger stop? Will the world know no peace because this nation or that has some ground, rather pretext, to pounce upon another which happens to be weak.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st Mar. 1912.

440. Referring to the bombardment of Beirut by the Italians, the *Mussalman* says that the Porte has protested to the Powers that the raid is contrary to International Law. Protests like this would, it is afraid, be of no avail. The aggressor is a Christian Power and the aggrieved is a Mussalman one. The European Powers are not at all interested to espouse the cause of justice and righteousness in a case like this. Had Turkey been the aggressor and Italy the aggrieved, the Powers would have surely moved Heaven and earth to terminate the war and bring about a settlement satisfactory to Italy. It is an unpardonable mistake on the part of Turkey to think of any legitimate help at the hands of the Powers. The time for cool deliberation is gone. Turkey must now adopt dare-devil methods. If she survives so much the better; if she dies she will die a glorious death. Let the Mussalmans be effaced from the face of the earth if they are unable to maintain the honour and the integrity of their great fraternity. Unless Turkey takes vigorous steps, the future of her empire is gloomy. "Now or never" should be their motto.

MUSSALMAN,
1st Mar. 1912.

441. Referring to the letter addressed by the late Mr. Aziz Mirza to the Home Secretary to the Government of India on the subject of Italy's blockade and bombardment of Arabian ports in the Red Sea and her proclaimed intention of extending the operations to Jeddah and Yembo, the *Comrade* writes as follows:—"To-day when the Turks have confined the 125,000 Italians in Tripoli like rats caught in a trap, and when Italy, in spite of her boasts about her excellent financial condition, is forced to ask for a loan even before Turkey, and to take to the bombardment of places like Beirut which cannot by one jot alter the situation in North Africa, it is Italy and not Turkey that stands to gain by intervention, and it is solely in order to force the Powers to mediate in their own interests that she proclaims by beat of drum her evil intentions which are likely to create unparalleled commotion in neutral countries. Moslem excitement and Moslem appeals of intervention mean playing into the hands of this despicable and cowardly Power. The proper course for the Mussalmans of India to follow at this juncture is to curb their feelings, to cause no anxiety to their rulers, and to give no handle to Italy for working up the Powers."

COMRADE,
2nd Mar. 1912.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

442. Referring to the *Englishman's* remarks on the last Police Report of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, regarding the increase in dacoities, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that it is needless to say that there is much truth in the reasons stated by that journal. But another reason may also be cited to explain this highly unsatisfactory state of things. It is that too much energy and time is devoted to the detection of so-called political crimes. The natural result is, that professional *badmashes* being no

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th Feb. 1912.

longer put under proper surveillance and check, find a good opportunity to indulge in their nefarious practices, and thus there is an abnormal increase of dacoities. Of course, the police have their version to account for this sad state of things. They lay the whole blame upon villagers for their "want of co-operation and cowardice." But is not example always better than precept? Let the police first show by acts that they, while unarmed, can give a bold front to armed dacoits and then complain of the cowardice of the villagers.

BENGALUR,
1st Mar. 1912.

443. Referring to the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu's resolution and the opposition shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Madge on the grounds of inferiority of the Indian standard of morality, the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"That the police service does not at present draw the best of our youth is a matter of common knowledge and of frequent complaint by the officials themselves. The reason why the service is so unpopular is not far to seek. In the first place, the prospects of our countrymen in the Police Department are limited. They cannot ordinarily rise above the rank of either Inspectors or Deputy Superintendents. Does any one imagine that the best of our youth are going to waste their lives and opportunities in these subordinate offices, when they see that in other departments they have far better prospects? And yet it is only when the best of our youth are drawn to a department that there is reasonable chance of its efficiency and its *morale* being sensibly improved. And, secondly, there is the impression in the public mind that there is a sort of standing antagonism between the people and the police, that it is a part of the business of the police to keep down the people. We do not for a moment believe or assert that the Government is in any way responsible for the prevalence of this impression; on the contrary we gratefully admit that the Government has now for some time been trying to remove this impression, by improving the police. But we do assert that so long as this impression prevails—and it will prevail so long as cases of police misconduct have not become the exception in this country that they are in other civilised countries—the more self-respecting and patriotic of our young men will not unnaturally fight shy of this department."

BENGALUR,
1st Mar. 1912.

444. Referring to the refusal by Government of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the police

Police reform.

administration in India, the *Bengalee* only hopes that the Criminal Investigation Department would cease to exist as a separate branch of the police, and that its work would be merged into that of the General Police Department. But so far there has been no indication of this fusion. In the meantime its activities are as incessant as they are mischievous. Mr. Gokhale said that he had at one time been the object of its special attentions. Every public man in India of any note has a similar tale to tell. At present Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter and his family are receiving an inordinate share of the attentions of this department. The other day his son, Babu Sukumar Mitter, had occasion to come to the *Bengalee* office on some business. He was followed by a detective. The detective was at the gate of the office and the journal sent for him. He made a frank confession of his business, and added that he was not a regular employee of the department, but that he was doing work as a spy. He was probably qualifying himself for higher distinctions. When will all this cease? Is it not obvious that these pin pricks, daily and hourly administered, serve to keep up an increasing measure of irritation and nullify the good which healing and conciliatory measures are calculated to create? Something was said about the supervision exercised by men of higher education upon the inferior police staff. The journal has no hesitation in saying that this supervision is defective. It cannot but be so under the system now in vogue. The creation of a Provincial Police Service is a bar to the employment of its countrymen in the highest offices in the police. The District Superintendents, with an exception here and there, are all Europeans. Can they, with their imperfect knowledge of the vernaculars, with their ignorance of habits and modes of thought of the people and living in isolation from them, exercise an effective supervision over the men committed to their charge? Such supervision to be effective must be exercised by Indians of high education and character. But what are the prospects open to such men to attract them to the police service? They

will not consent to play second fiddle to men, who are their inferiors, though they may be Europeans. This is what makes the police service unpopular with the best of its men.

AMRITA BASU
PATRIKA
1st Mar. 1912.

445. Referring to the fate of the Police Resolution, the *Amrita Basu Patrika* writes as follows:—"As is always the case with resolutions moved by non-official members in the Supreme Council, the one brought forward by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu relating to police administration ended in smoke. The debate raised on the question was more of an academic nature than practical, and after the non-official and official members had exhausted their powder and shots, each in his own way, either for or against the resolution, it was withdrawn by the mover. We do not see what is gained by this wastage of energy and public time. Even no information was sought or given as regards the rumoured abolition of the Special Branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department which has so much exercised the public mind.

"Some tangible result perhaps might have been obtained if Babu Bhupendra Nath could have seen his way to submit a practical scheme for the improvement of the police administration. If he had done it, the non-official European members in the Council like Mr. Madge and Sir Cecil Graham would have found no opportunity to vilify the children of the soil. It has grown a habit with a certain class of Anglo-Indian officials and non-officials to make the Indians responsible for all the short comings of the administration. If malaria has taken a firm hold of the country, it is mainly because of defective drainage and dearth of pure drinking water. But, no, according to these non-official and official European critics, people bring this fell disease as well as plague on themselves by not co-operating with the authorities in destroying the race of mosquitoes and rats!

"Similarly according to Mr. Madge and Sir Cecil Graham, the police cannot detect crime, as the Indian public do not help the former. But why do the people keep themselves aloof from the police? Why do they help the thief, as alleged, who has stolen their property and not the police who come to their rescue? Is not this a very unnatural phenomenon? Any open-minded man with common sense can easily discover the cause. But blinded as these Anglo-Indians are by a deep-rooted prejudice against the people, they only know how to abuse them in season and out of season.

It is not a fact that the people shelter the criminals, but they do avoid the police. Why? Because the latter do not protect but inspire terror. That is the popular impression. Let the police cease to harass the general mass, and they will at once secure the co-operation of the Indian public.

Here is the short history of police administration in Bengal during the last ten years. The late Sir John Woodburn felt so keenly that police rule was one of the darkest spots in the British administration of India that in 1901 he made a strong appeal to the Government of India for its reformation. He said that unless the then existing system were replaced by a better one, the police would continue to "bear sorely on the people. They will harass them. Police exaction, police apathy, police inefficiency will be the universal complaint."

"These eloquent words took effect, with the result that the well known Police Commission under the presidency of Sir Andrew Fraser was appointed the following year to improve the *morale* and constitution of the force. The mountain in labour, however, produced, not a mouse, but a rat—aye a veritable plague rat! The outcome of the Commission, in short, was not an improved, but a more powerful, and, therefore, a more terrible police.

Here were some of the main recommendations of the Police Commission. The strength of the police force should be largely increased. Better pay should be given to all grades of policemen from constables upwards. Educated men should be employed as sub-inspectors and inspectors. Indians should be appointed as Deputy Superintendents, and practically excluded from the grade of Superintendents, while Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents should be, as a rule, recruited from England. And, lastly, a secret police under the name of the Criminal Intelligence Department with a Special Branch to detect political crimes should be instituted. These recommendations came to be given effect to, more or less, in 1904.

"The result was that every district town in Bengal and other provinces became the seat of a large reserve police force. The reserve forces in Calcutta and other presidency cities were also largely increased. These additional men had little work to do. They were dying of ennui. There was, generally speaking, dearth of violent crimes in almost all Indian provinces. It was thefts and burglaries—the products of poverty and famine—at the most with which the police had chiefly to do.

The *swadeshi* movement, however, saved the situation for a time. Because it infused some life into the people and was calculated to clash with the interests of some foreign merchants, the police, therefore, thought that they had found some occupation and evidenced themselves by dealing with its promoters and supporters as so many rebels. The bomb conspiracy also gave the police some work. It was, however, soon discovered that it was confined to a few beardless youths, and that house-searches on an extensive scale for their sake were not only useless, but a source of bitter annoyance to the people.

The reserve police were in the position of the seven brothers who, as we said the other day, having very little to do, carried their old aunt to the burning ghat to cremate her to kill their time. In short, the police employed themselves in catching *swadeshis*, seditionists, anarchists, etc., or serving as punitive police in towns and villages where the *swadeshi* happened to be flourishing. And thus they became extraordinarily active and powerful since 1905-06, when several recommendations of the Police Commission were enforced, and consequently became an object of terror and dislike to the people.

About a crore of rupees was sanctioned for the re-organisation of the police. But while the salaries of the European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were nearly doubled, those of the Indian policemen from the constables upwards received only a small addition. A number of educated Indians no doubt entered the force as sub-inspectors, but the pay they got was not sufficient to keep all of them pure. The huge number of constables were not only absolutely illiterate, but their salary was too small to prevent most of them from abusing their power and position.

The Deputy Superintendents were a respectable body of men, but they had only to carry out the orders of the Superintendents. As for the Assistant Superintendents, most of them were raw English youths, quite innocent of the language, manners, and customs of the country, and most of the Superintendents were no better. Necessarily they not infrequently played into the hands of the sub-inspectors. So long this state of things would continue, no solid improvement could be expected in the police force.

The London Police has a world-wide reputation for all that is good and estimable; why should their *confreres* in India have a reputation of another kind? In England the people and the police combine in detecting crime: how is it that the people here not only shun the police, but will sometimes help a man to extricate himself from its clutches? This very fact shows that the Indian police is not constituted on sound principles. The fact is that, so long as the police service will not be manned by constables with some education, and by well educated children of the soil as subordinate officers; so long as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents are not recruited from high class educated Indians and Europeans having a thorough knowledge of the language of the country; and so long as the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department is not abolished, and the duty of detecting political crime is vested in the general police, the department is bound to be regarded more as an evil than a blessing."

TELEGRAPH,
2nd Mar. 1912.

446. Referring to the remarks of Sir Reginald Craddock on the subject of police administration, where he says that Government "has been making endeavours to improve

Police administration.

the police and to imbue the members with a higher standard of honesty and ideals" "by supervision by men of a higher standard," the *Telegraph* writes:—"We are then to believe that the Assistant Superintendents recruited by the Secretary of State are 'men of a higher standard; for it is these men who are promoted to be District Superintendents of Police, and with the latter supervise the working of the subordinate staff . . . no one wishes the police ill, if the police on their part will only do their duty fairly, properly and honestly. Nothing can be more unreasonable than that the people who are the victims

should hesitate to co-operate with the police in order to save themselves, because they do not like the latter. We frankly assure the Home Member that it is this open support which betrays the police into neglect on the one hand and ultra-zeal on the other. The result of the debate was that the Government did not accept Babu Bhupendra Nath's resolution, which the latter withdrew. We therefore advise our countrymen to maintain silence, no matter how they are treated by the police, for such is the *dictum* of the Government. The one remedy for the evil is to take the police to task whenever there is any complaint against them and to inflict condign punishment on erring members of the force."

447. Referring to the allegations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, regarding cases of police torture, house searches without success, etc., the *Indian Empire*

Police Administration.

says that these are serious indictments which no Government should allow to pass unchallenged, but the pity is that none of the charges in particular have been attempted by the Government supporters to be refuted or explained. Fancy such is the arrangement of the Criminal Investigation Department that men like Mr. Gokhale, Sir G. Chitnavis, Sir V. Thackersey were subjected by them to clumsy espionage. And what has the Government to reply to these charges? Why, the same cry of an unsympathetic people, the lower standard of morality and other abuses that can be conveniently hurled against the Indians. Sir R. Craddock stated that in a great many cases "the general impression was greatly exaggerated." And he put the number of cases, not of torture, but of ill-treatment during the last five years at 166, of which there were convictions in 57 cases only. If these are the only cases of police misbehaviour, they can be overlooked, no doubt, but he has not a word about the uncomplained tortures or ill-treatments? If the police, with the whole force of a mighty State at their back, cannot secure sufficient evidence to meet the standard required in Bengal, as was stated to be the reason of failure of police prosecutions, is it possible for the oppressed people to secure evidence of oppression against the police? . . . The causes of the inefficiency of the police are said to be the unsympathetic nature of the people, specially the poorer classes, who, it is said, "do not come forward and help themselves by taking upon themselves the public duty of trying to give evidence and help the police." This, the journal believes, is not born of want of sympathy, but of the incivility of the police themselves—specially the lower grade of the service. You cannot expect peoples' sympathy by being harsh or cruel to them. It is natural that if you sympathise with one's grievances, he will help you to the best of his power. As inefficiency of the police will bring suffering to the people, it cannot be maintained that the latter do not help the police. They do help the police and yet they meet with discouragement because the police cannot perform their legitimate work. But it hopes when the improvement will be completed the country will have an ideal police—real people's friends.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
5th Mar. 1912.

448. Referring to the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Azamgarh on seven Ahirs for causing the death of a petty zamindar, named Badan Shah, and the subsequent confirmation of the sentence on two of

Murder of Badan Shah, a petty zamindar.

them only, the *Indian Empire* says that it is undeniable that two or more men can never cause the death of one man. It must be one who deals the fatal blow. A person cannot die many times over. When again the victim survives the blow dealt him, the assailant cannot be guilty of murder but perhaps abetment of murder. So whenever there are more persons than one concerned in a murder, they should be tried for abetment and not murder. The journal wonders why this commonsense view is not taken by the judiciary.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
5th Mar. 1912.

(d)—Education.

449. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the case of Babu Kali Kumar Ghosh, late sixth Master of the Narainganj High English School, is a hard one, which deserves the kind consideration of the Government of Eastern

Babu Kali Kumar Ghosh, late master of the Narainganj High English School.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
29th Feb. 1912.

Bengal and Assam. Not only has he been condemned on most absurd grounds, but he is kept back from going to the fountain-head of justice to obtain redress of his grievances. In December last, Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca, came to visit the institution, and recorded the following remark in the visitors' book :—

“ Kali Kumar Ghosh should be removed without delay.”

The paper asks if it is known why this gentleman, in his mature age, when it is simply impossible for him to turn over a new leaf in his life to maintain himself and his family should be thrown adrift in this wide world after 17 years' good service? Because his son is an accused in the Dacca conspiracy case! Surely commonsense cannot be more obtuse than that. And yet, strange to say, the School Committee, in compliance with the recommendation of Mr. Stapleton, dispensed with his services. The latter made a representation to the Calcutta University in connection with his case, and here is the reply he got :—

“ With reference to his application, dated the 12th November 1911, Babu Kali Kumar Ghosh is informed that the Syndicate will have no objection if his services, as a teacher are retained by the authorities of the Narainganj High English School, but that the Syndicate cannot force the hands of the school authorities in the matter.”

So if the Syndicate had no objection to the services of Kali Kumar being retained as a teacher, this had no effect on the intelligent members of the Committee of the Narainganj High English School. He then made an appeal before Mr. Sharpe, Director of Public Instruction, but he would not interfere with the action of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division. His idea, the journal fancies, is to back up his subordinates. The strange part of the story is yet to be told. Babu Kali Kumar made a long petition before the Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Bengal and Assam, who ordered him to submit his petition through the proper channel. Accordingly, he sent his petition through the School Committee to the Lieutenant-Governor, Eastern Bengal and Assam. But, alas, the School Committee would not send his petition to the Lieutenant-Governor! So Babu Kali Kumar must suffer though for no fault of his.

BEHARER,
1st Mar. 1912.

450. The *Beharee* says that it cannot be seriously contended that Bihar with a distinct race occupying a distinct stage in the intellectual and material progress as compared with the people who are served by the Calcutta University, does not require a separate University suited to its needs and designed to raise it to a better level of moral and spiritual condition than has so far been found practicable in the case of the Calcutta University. To have a single University for Bengal and Bihar is to say in plain words that a University is an abstraction in which the individual existence of different nations must merge and that the journal has already arrived at the millenium when the personal equations have disappeared and there is perfect bliss.

MUSALMAN,
1st Mar. 1912.

451. Referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's decision that the University at Dacca, if established, will be a teaching and residential one, the *Mussalman* says that

The Dacca University. Lord Hardinge has not yet given any assurance to the Muhammadans that his Government is bent upon giving them any educational facilities, and as the establishment of a University at Dacca will entail a large expenditure, both initial and recurring, and as after the establishment of the proposed University Government may put forward the stereotyped plea of want of funds and thus express its inability to meet the educational demands of the community, the journal considers it impolitic to extend its unqualified support to the proposed measure. Let His Excellency assure the Muhammadan community that it will not stand in the way of Government giving the much needed facilities for Muhammadan education and it is sure its co-religionists will then unanimously support the scheme without any reservation. . . . Education in a residential University would be much more expensive than that in an examining University, and the Muhammadans, whose poverty is proverbial, would be

extremely handicapped in the matter of higher education, though its Hindu countrymen in East Bengal, who are generally in better circumstances than the Muhammadans, may reap the benefit of a residential University. There are many poor Muhammadan students, who are given board and lodging by their relatives or by friends of the poor, there are many who live in messes by practising the strictest economy, and if boys like them are forced to be resident students, they will have to bid good-bye to their education. So a residential University is not an unalloyed boon. On the other hand, if the proposed University be residential for those only who can afford to be so and admit others as day-scholars, then the difficulties can be solved to a certain extent, but the latter will not have the benefit derivable from a residential University.

452. Referring to the necessity of maintaining a Civil Engineering College in Bengal in a condition of high efficiency, the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—The hope has

been held out to us—it is indeed something more than a hope—it is in the nature of a definite pledge—that ours is to be sooner or later, an autonomous province, self-contained and fully equipped on its educational side and controlling its own affairs. It would be a distinct breach of this pledge, at any rate it would be the frustration of a cherished hope which would lead to severe disappointment, if in regard to an important branch of provincial equipment we should have to depend upon other provinces. A properly organized Civil Engineering College, equal to the fulfilment of our requirements, is a much more pressing educational need than a University at Dacca. That is the clear pronouncement of public opinion; and in these days public opinion is strong with the strength of self-consciousness and has learnt to assert itself."

BENGALUR,
2nd Mar. 1913.

453. The *Indian Mirror* says that never did a financial statement make such a pleasant impression upon the public as that of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has done this year. Of course the general idea about a

INDIAN MIRROR,
5th Mar. 1913.

prosperity budget is that its leading feature should be a remission of taxation. The Government of India have not been able to move in that direction, but they have done the next best thing by supplying funds liberally for the improvement of sanitation and education. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson told the Council that when he had an opportunity of discussing finance with Lord Hardinge, soon after his assumption of the Viceroyalty, His Excellency expressed a hope that the burdens of the people should not be increased and added that his chief desire was that the amelioration of sanitation and that the wide and comprehensive diffusion of education should form the chief features of his Viceroyalty. Both these ends have been faithfully kept in view. In view of the uncertainty of Indian finance and the large expenditure which has to be met in connection with the territorial re-arrangements, a reduction of taxation was out of the question. On the other hand, it cannot but be a matter for congratulation that the Government of India have been able to make both ends meet without resorting to additional taxation. . . . Referring to the distribution of the 50 lakhs for education, the journal thinks at least two of the allotments are capable of expansion, and it hopes the matter will be borne in mind when making a further distribution. It refers to the grant of 2 lakhs for technical and industrial education and of 5 lakhs for the elementary education of girls. Both of these allotments are manifestly inadequate. The need for an extended system of technical and industrial education is felt throughout the country, and it is afraid a sum of 2 lakhs does not go far. The same remark applies to the grant of 5 lakhs for the elementary education of girls. It would have been more pleased if this had been at least equal to the grant for the education of boys. The case would appear simple enough, if it remembers that only 1 per cent. of the female population in India at present can read and write. The journal desires to press this matter upon the attention of the Government.

454. The *Bengalee* referring to the meeting of the Moslem League at which a resolution in favour of the proposed Dacca University and of the special officer who is to be appointed was recorded, and at which it urged on the Government the desirability of extending the operations of the proposed University over the districts of Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong, so far at least

BENGALUR,
6th Mar. 1913.

as the general control and supervision of educational institutions in those areas and the prescription of the curricula of studies and the examinations are concerned says that it will be seen that the resolution goes much beyond the scope of His Excellency the Viceroy's declaration. Lord Hardinge said in reply to the deputation that the Dacca University was to be a teaching and residential University, and as such it followed that its jurisdiction was necessarily to be confined to the colleges and schools of Dacca. The Moslem League suggests that it should have a much wider area of work, and that it should control the educational institutions and the curricula of studies of East and North Bengal. In other words, although the territorial partition has been undone, a more mischievous form of partition, which will inaugurate an educational and intellectual cleavage, is to be perpetuated. From this cleavage there will spring up those acute dialectical differences in the literature of the country which will be fatal to its growth and expansion. The journal does not know whom the League represents in Bengal. That there is a strong body of Moslem sentiment against the League in this province was made abundantly manifest by the amendment that was moved against the formation of a branch of the League at the meeting of the Muhammadan conference held on Saturday last. It feels confident that a strong body of its Muhammadan fellow-countrymen and the entire Hindu community will fight tooth and nail against a resolution which will nullify the Royal boon and revive some of the worst evils of the old partition. A veritable apple of discord has indeed been thrown in its midst.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HINDOO PATRIOT,
29th Feb. 1912.

455. The *Hindoo Patriot* desires to draw the attention of the Corporation of Calcutta to the unsatisfactory conservancy of the town, especially in the lanes and bye-lanes in Indian quarters. It is no credit to the Corporation that one walking through the roads will find heaps of refuse matter accumulated in the "dust-bins," which are kept, not very rarely, so close to the houses that in the approaching plague or pox season, many may fall ready victims to the epidemics. If conservancy really forms an important part of the duties of the Corporation, surely it is then a serious breach of duty on the part of those with whom the conservancy, consequently the health of the rate-payers, rests, to allow all sorts of refuse matters to rot in the sun. It hopes the Health Officer, who has perhaps no small share of responsibility in looking to the conservancy and general health of the town, will be kind enough to take his evening, rather afternoon, walks in some of the roads, lanes and bye-lanes of the Indian quarters. One ought not to be surprised to see epidemic breaking out so virulently and carrying off hundreds from those unfortunate quarters, where disease germs of every description are thus given opportunity to multiply.

(h)—*General.*

COMRADE,
24th Feb. 1912.

456. Referring to the debate in the House of Lords, regarding the Delhi Durbar announcements, the *Comrade* says:—One cannot help feeling the truth in Lord Curzon's gibe that a Liberal Government should be seeking to fly from their friends, the Bengalis, for whom they have done so much. Be this as it may, the journal is not sure if the Bengali would let the Government go so easily. He is, as it were, the Nemesis of the British rule, and will continue to dog the footsteps of those who are responsible for the governance of the country. If the journal can believe a Bengali periodical, the Bengalee invasion of Delhi has already been thought about and planned in detail; and who knows but that the Government of India may some day be driven from Delhi into the vastness of the Himalayas?

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457. Referring to the discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council on Monday last regarding the custom of dedication of female children to temples, the *Indian Mirror*

INDIAN MIRROR,
1st Mar. 1912.

Holy places.

writes as follows:—"We consider that the subject is of such vital importance to Hindu society that it needs close investigation by the public bodies and the leaders of the Hindu community. In Southern India, the girls who are dedicated to temples are called *sevadasis*, and the disclosures which have been made recently in some of the Madras papers, show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the custom is nothing less than a social canker. Educated public opinion is unanimous in favour of some kind of legislation which will put an end to this system of slavery. . . . Of the numerous sins which the Hindu society has to account for to-day, the most grievous is that in connection with women. We have robbed our women of their freedom; we have taken away from them the privilege of learning which belongs to man and woman alike. Now, under the pretence of religion, poor little children are doomed to slavery, and in not a few cases, to immoral life. Need we wonder that we, Hindus as a nation, are so fallen to-day? The cry of India's women is rising perpetually to Heaven; and the slow, but sure justice of Providence is being meted out to the people. . . . It is a matter of common knowledge that the majority of these men are but lazy, able-bodied beggars who fatten themselves on extorted charity. . . . The preservation of the sanctity of our holy places should, we take it, be our chief and primary concern. Whatever be the nature of the services, which are rendered by dancing girls in Hindu temples, the system, we urge, is reprehensible and indefensible on principle. It is against the spirit and the injunction of true Hinduism. We hope to see the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, the Hindu Sabhas and the social purity organisations in general take up this subject with earnestness."

458. Referring to the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions that is coming up before the Imperial Legislative Council this session, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that it is an old sore, which should have been

HINDOO PATRIOT,
2nd Mar. 1912.

The separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

healed up by this time. Assurances have been given from time to time that it would receive every attention from the Government, but the journal stands to-day exactly where the late Mr Monmohon Ghose and Mr R. C. Dutt stood. From the press and the platform the protest of the people has been sent to the powers that be, but alas! with what result! Proconsuls have come and gone, one after another, and this vexed question has been allowed to remain with all its drawbacks which are admitted on all hands as serious.

459. The *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"It is with a feeling of deep regret that we read the speech which Nawab Sir Salimulla, of Dacca, delivered as President of the Moslem League. If the policy of the newly-formed

BENGALIAN,
7th Mar. 1912.

The Nawab of Dacca on the war-path.

Moslem League in the Bengal Presidency is at all to partake of the character and the temper of that speech, all that we can say is that we deplore the formation of such an organization in Bengal. With the modification of the partition a new era has dawned upon the country, an era of peace, good will and reconciliation. His Majesty's last words when leaving Bombay embodied a fervent hope that the good-will amongst themselves which had been displayed by his subjects belonging to different races and creeds in welcoming him, might govern the daily relations of their lives. All classes of His Majesty's loyal subjects have accepted the message with cordiality and enthusiasm, and are trying, each in their own sphere, to give effect to the gracious message. At such a time the thrice-decorated Nawab of Dacca whose personal obligations to the British Government surpass those of the average subject of His Majesty, thinks it consistent with his loyalty and with the veneration which he owes to the person and the Throne of His Majesty to deliver a highly inflammatory speech calculated to rekindle the embers of racial animosity and to bring the Government into contempt. It is a serious allegation that we make, but we are prepared to prove it to the hilt; and that in the interests of the great Muhammadan community whose well-being has been always so near to our hearts. Good-will between Hindus and Muhammadans ought to be the dominating note of the situation, the watchword of the hour, which will accomplish the regeneration of both Hindus and Muhammadans. But when

an eminent Muhammadan leader strikes a different note and uses language hardly compatible with the respect due to the Government, with which undoubtedly we may have at times differences, we feel it a public duty to warn and to protest. The Nawab Bahadur so far forgot himself in condemning the annulment of the partition as to describe the indissoluble alliance between Hindus and Muhammadans which has existed for centuries and which prevails in every rural home in Bengal, as "a state of servile dependence on a dominant community." The younger brother who occasionally looks to his elder brother for help is forsooth the slave of the latter, is held in the bondage of a dominant relation—so says the Nawab of Dacca. But we are confident that there will go forth from the hearts of all right-thinking Muhammadans—of men like Nawab Abdul Jubbar and others—an indignant note of protest. Further on, language is used by the Nawab Bahadur which, as we understand it, would carry the inference that the Hindus are the enemies of the Muhammadan community in Bengal. Here is the passage:—

Those who are forced to give up a portion of their long-enjoyed monopoly, however unjustifiable in nature and origin, will readily understand the feelings of our enemies after the Partition.

"Who are the enemies," we ask? It is again the Hindus, who are charged with "unjustifiable monopoly." We regret to have to say that the Nawab is doing injustice to the honoured traditions of his own illustrious family. Is it not the case that the bulk of the employes in his estate are Hindus? How is it that he has given them a practical monopoly of which he complains in the departments of the Government? It is for the best of all reasons, viz., that he and his ancestors had to look to the efficiency of the work that had to be done. And is the Government to be blamed for following the same principle? The monopoly, if it exists, is the work of the Government and not of the Hindus; and on behalf of the Hindu community we will say that there is nothing which they would welcome so much as the steady advancement of their Muhammadan fellow-countrymen in the service of the State. From the indictment of the Hindus we come to the indictment of the Government, and it is of a very grave character. The Government is charged with sacrificing its prestige by annulling the partition. Who has made the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca the custodian of the prestige of the British Government in India? The Government is well able to look after its own prestige and does not need the help of the Nawab of Dacca. But this is the smallest part of the indictment. The Government, we are told, has yielded to clamour, to agitation to sedition and disloyalty. In the words of Sir Salimulla "Government has appeared to put a premium on sedition and disloyalty, and created an impression in the minds of the irresponsible masses that even the Government can be brought down on its knees by a reckless and persistent defiance of constituted authority." Nor is this all. The climax is reached in the next sentence. "It (the Government) has discredited British rule." Is not language such as this calculated to bring the Government into contempt? And let it be borne in mind that with this act (the annulment of the partition) which has "discredited British rule" the august personality of His Majesty is associated. We could scarcely believe our eyes when we read this sentence as coming from an Indian nobleman, especially one on whom the Government has lavished its favours and bounties. But the words are there; and all may read them. We confess to a sense of painful surprise that the Nawab should have been betrayed into such language and sentiments. We know that at the Conference which was held at Dacca in his palace soon after the modification he threw oil upon the troubled waters and pacified the warring elements. In Calcutta he seems to speak and think differently. In Calcutta he lives close to a high East Bengal official. Possibly they breathe the same intellectual atmosphere. At any rate he has made himself the voice and organ of an extreme section of East Bengal officials who are baffled and disappointed at the annulment of the partition. All that we can say is that we deeply regret the speech.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
6th Mar. 1912.

460. Referring to the Muhammadan Conference that met at the Dalhousie Institute, with the Nawab of Dacca as President, the *Hindoo Patriot* congratulates the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, on their very sensible utterances.

III.—LEGISLATION.

461. Referring to cotton figure gambling, the *Comrade* is glad that the Government of Bengal has taken into consideration an amendment of the law, which will enable the police

Cotton figure gambling.

to suppress this and other abuses of like nature. But where so much of modern commercial activity is near allied to gambling, it could only be religious belief in the mischief of gambling that could effectively deal with an evil of such magnitude, and here again Islam has proved the firmness of its rational basis. European civilization is too much soaked with moral and commercial as well as with actual alcoholism to cure the disease, and Pharisees who thank the Lord that their own religious belief is more exacting and starts from a higher level, go after this comforting reflection to a Ball to fathom the mysteries of the *Kala Fuggahs*, or to the Club to sample the latest brand of whiskey and have a few rubbers. Western civilization is on its trial in the East, and it will not be judged merely by teaching. Japan to destroy European fleets, China to inaugurate a Republic, or India to babble in Legislative Councils, but also by making the Oriental more abstemious, more honest, more self-reliant and more God-fearing.

462. Referring to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council recommending to the Governor-General the creation of a District Council in every

District Councils.

district in the different provinces, the *Comrade* says that the overwhelming majority of the district officers being Englishmen, it is all the more necessary to devise some means to keep them in touch with public opinion and fully informed about the needs of the people. Will Mr. Gokhale's device achieve this end? It sounds very plausible, but the journal is afraid it is rather cumbrous and could easily lend itself to abuse and misconception. An Advisory Council fastened on a district officer would in some cases hamper work instead of expediting it, while in most cases at present it would degenerate into a mere subservient body registering the decrees of the district autocrat. The journal will not be surprised if such Councils opened new and strange ways to favouritism, flattery, and even scheming and manipulation for selfish ends or party aggrandisement. The best remedy for bringing district administration nearer to the people is to throw open the close preserves of the Englishmen to educated Indians and admit them more freely into the Civil Service of the country. The root of the problem, however will not be touched until the system of district administration undergoes a change. The true and only remedy lies in separating the executive from the judicial function and thus reducing the chances of abuse of power or the dangers of indifference, incompetence or neglect to a minimum. It is, therefore, for reform in this direction that the efforts of the Legislative Councillors should be directed.

463. Referring to the present system of recruitment of students into the Provincial Service, and the change made by the Government of Bengal, by the suggestion to

Recruitment of students into the Provincial Service.

abolish the college altogether and to recruit one Assistant Engineer every year, for the Bengal Provincial Service, from the Roorkee College, and to recruit men for the Upper Subordinate Establishment either from Patna or elsewhere, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Well might one say, after this, that the disease is far better than the remedy suggested, for does not the abolition of the college practically mean the closing of the doors of Civil Engineering education to the youths of Bengal?"

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

464. Referring to the spread of tuberculosis in Calcutta, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that it is time that a Commission should sit to investigate the whole problem, and immediate means should be devised to check it.

The spread of tuberculosis in Calcutta.

COMRADE,
24th Feb. 1912.

COMRADE,
2nd Mar. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
7th Mar. 1912.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
2nd Mar. 1912.

The journal hopes the Government and those of its medical men who are anxious for the preservation and development of the nation, will do their best to enlighten the people by means of lectures, pamphlets, magic lanterns, etc., i.e., methods resorted to in other civilized countries. Poverty, coupled with superstitious ignorance of all up-to-date laws of sanitation, are indeed eating out the very vitals of its nation. It will not be too much to hope that some steps will be taken to remove this ignorance of its men who generally fall victims to every disease that chooses to visit this unfortunate land.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
20th Feb. 1913.

465. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the Conference of *Swadeshi* manufacturers and dealers came off on Tuesday last at the Indian Association rooms. There were several well-known figures present. It was resolved to form a National Trades Association with Babu Kumar Krishna Mitter as Honorary Secretary. It is undeniable that a Trades Association, if properly worked, would be of great use in encouraging trade and industries. The point, however, is, how far the present proposal will meet with sustained effort so as to be landed on the shores of success. So far as Babu Kumar Krishna Mitter is concerned, he is no doubt a man of business, but he alone can achieve nothing. All those who are engaged in the manufacture of *Swadeshi* goods, or who deal in them must devote themselves whole heartedly to the work, while the public should be ready to patronise them as much as lies in their power. In *Swadeshi* lies the salvation of the nation; and this should be inscribed in letters of gold in every home. Of course, one must be prepared to make some sacrifice, if one really desires the improvement of indigenous arts and industries. As it is, it is very possible that the indigenous articles are more costly than the imported ones and that on strictly business lines cannot compete with the latter. It is here that a little sentiment should come into play and help the people to consider the former favourably.

W. SEALY,

Spec. Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 9th March 1913.